Periodic Introduction

This is a general overview of the topic, we will continue with the notes starting with 3.1 next class. This should give you a good starting point

IB Chemistry

Topic 03 - Periodicity

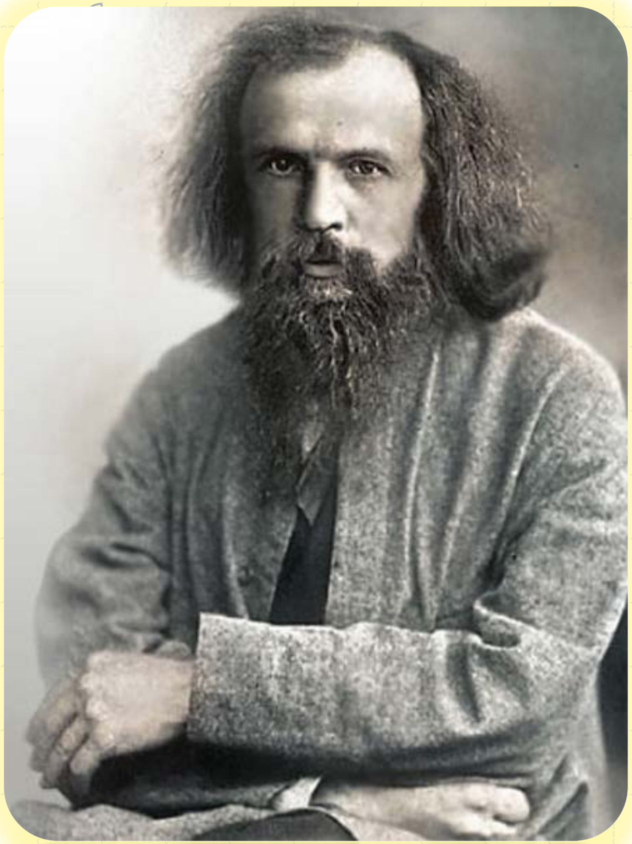
Periodic Table

- The development of the periodic table brought a system of order to what was otherwise an collection of thousands of pieces of information.
- The periodic table is a milestone in the development of modern chemistry. It not only brought order to the elements but it also enabled scientists to predict the existence of elements that had not yet been discovered .
- A large art of science is **PREDICTION!!**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 **H** 1.0079																	2 **He** 4.0026
3 **Li** 6.941	4 **Be** 9.0122											5 **B** 10.811	6 **C** 12.011	7 **N** 14.007	8 **O** 15.999	9 **F** 18.998	10 **Ne** 20.180
11 **Na** 22.990	12 **Mg** 24.305											13 **Al** 26.982	14 **Si** 28.086	15 **P** 30.974	16 **S** 32.065	17 **Cl** 35.453	18 **Ar** 39.948
19 **K** 39.098	20 **Ca** 40.078	21 **Sc** 44.956	22 **Ti** 47.867	23 **V** 50.942	24 **Cr** 51.996	25 **Mn** 54.938	26 **Fe** 55.845	27 **Co** 58.933	28 **Ni** 58.693	29 **Cu** 63.546	30 **Zn** 65.409	31 **Ga** 69.723	32 **Ge** 72.64	33 **As** 74.922	34 **Se** 78.96	35 **Br** 79.904	36 **Kr** 83.798
37 **Rb** 85.468	38 **Sr** 87.62	39 **Y** 88.906	40 **Zr** 91.224	41 **Nb** 92.906	42 **Mo** 95.94	43 **Tc** (98)	44 **Ru** 101.07	45 **Rh** 102.91	46 **Pd** 106.42	47 **Ag** 107.87	48 **Cd** 112.41	49 **In** 114.82	50 **Sn** 118.71	51 **Sb** 121.76	52 **Te** 127.60	53 **I** 126.90	54 **Xe** 131.29
55 **Cs** 132.91	56 **Ba** 137.33	57-71 *	72 **Hf** 178.49	73 **Ta** 180.95	74 **W** 183.84	75 **Re** 186.21	76 **Os** 190.23	77 **Ir** 192.22	78 **Pt** 195.08	79 **Au** 196.97	80 **Hg** 200.59	81 **Tl** 204.38	82 **Pb** 207.2	83 **Bi** 208.98	84 **Po** (209)	85 **At** (210)	86 **Rn** (222)
87 **Fr** (223)	88 **Ra** (226)	89-103 #	104 **Rf** (261)	105 **Db** (262)	106 **Sg** (266)	107 **Bh** (264)	108 **Hs** (277)	109 **Mt** (268)	110 **Ds** (281)	111 **Rg** (272)	112 **Uub** (285)	113 **Uut** (284)	114 **Uuq** (289)	115 **Uup** (288)			

* Lanthanide series	57 **La** 138.91	58 **Ce** 140.12	59 **Pr** 140.91	60 **Nd** 144.24	61 **Pm** (145)	62 **Sm** 150.36	63 **Eu** 151.96	64 **Gd** 157.25	65 **Tb** 158.93	66 **Dy** 162.50	67 **Ho** 164.93	68 **Er** 167.26	69 **Tm** 168.93	70 **Yb** 173.04	71 **Lu** 174.97
# Actinide series	89 **Ac** (227)	90 **Th** 232.04	91 **Pa** 231.04	92 **U** 238.03	93 **Np** (237)	94 **Pu** (244)	95 **Am** (243)	96 **Cm** (247)	97 **Bk** (247)	98 **Cf** (251)	99 **Es** (252)	100 **Fm** (257)	101 **Md** (258)	102 **No** (259)	103 **Lr** (262)

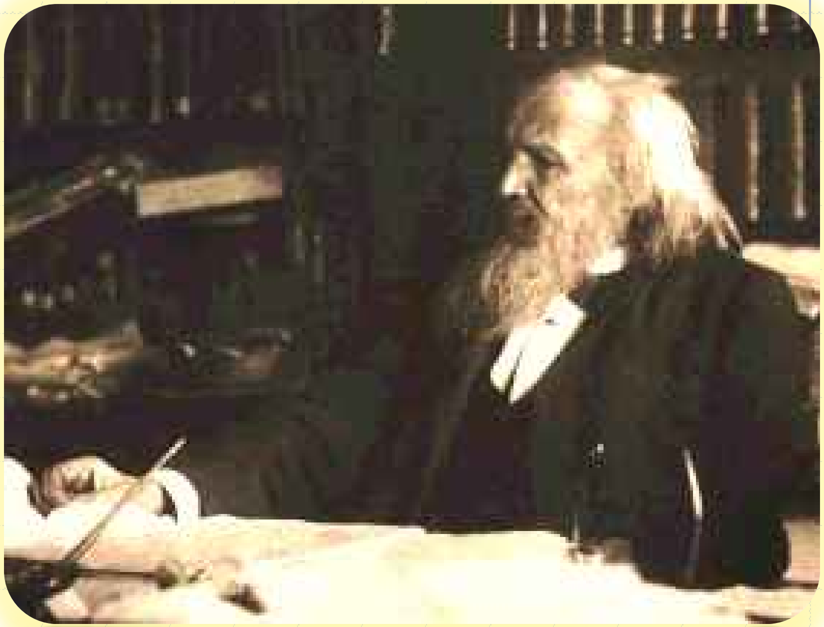
Newland's Octaves -1863



- John Newland attempt to classify 62 known elements
- He observed that when ordered by Atomic Mass, there was a an observable repetition every eighth element
- Tried to correlate the trends with musical scales, was ridiculed, and eventually awarded for his findings.

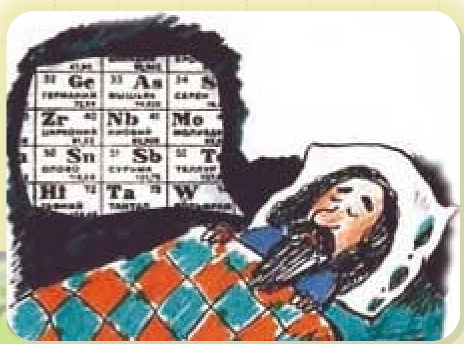
Dmitri Mendeleev

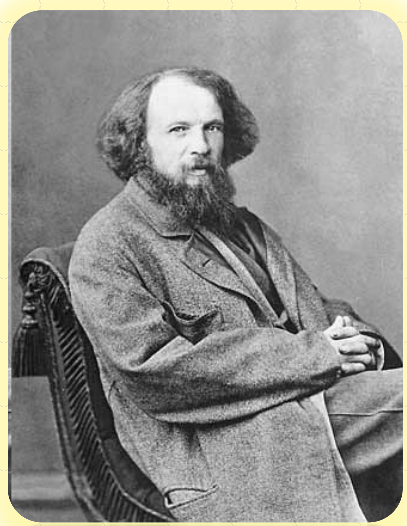
- Dmitri Mendeleev is credited with creating the modern periodic table of the elements.
- He gets the credit because he not only arranged the atoms, but he also made predictions based on his arrangements His predictions were later shown to be quite accurate.

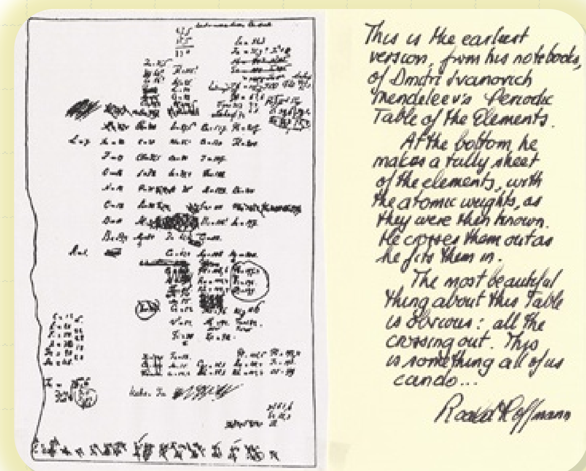


Mendeleev’s Periodic Table

- Mendeleev organized all of the elements into one comprehensive table.
- Elements were arranged in order of increasing mass.
- Elements with similar properties were placed in the same row.







Mendeleev's Periodic Table

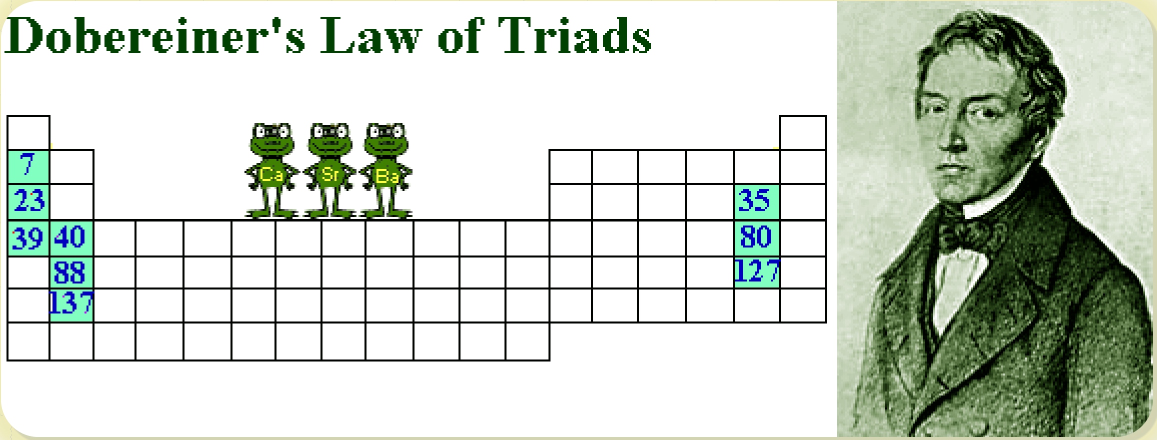
Tabelle II.

Reihen	Gruppe I. — R^2O	Gruppe II. — RO	Gruppe III. — R^2O^3	Gruppe IV. RH^4 RO^2	Gruppe V. RH^3 R^2O^5	Gruppe VI. RH^2 RO^3	Gruppe VII. RH R^2O^7	Gruppe VIII. — RO^4
1	H = 1							
2	Li = 7	Be = 9,4	B = 11	C = 12	N = 14	O = 16	F = 19	
3	Na = 23	Mg = 24	Al = 27,3	Si = 28	P = 31	S = 32	Cl = 35,5	
4	K = 39	Ca = 40	— = 44	Ti = 48	V = 51	Cr = 52	Mn = 55	Fe = 56, Co = 59, Ni = 59, Cu = 63.
5	(Cu = 63)	Zn = 65	— = 68	— = 72	As = 75	Se = 78	Br = 80	
6	Rb = 85	Sr = 87	?Yt = 88	Zr = 90	Nb = 94	Mo = 96	— = 100	Ru = 104, Rh = 104, Pd = 106, Ag = 108.
7	(Ag = 108)	Cd = 112	In = 113	Sn = 118	Sb = 122	Te = 125	J = 127	
8	Cs = 133	Ba = 137	?Di = 138	?Ce = 140	—	—	—	— — — —
9	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	?Er = 178	?La = 180	Ta = 182	W = 184	—	Os = 195, Ir = 197, Pt = 198, Au = 199.
11	(Au = 199)	Hg = 200	Tl = 204	Pb = 207	Bi = 208	—	—	
12	—	—	—	Th = 231	—	U = 240	—	— — — —

Mendeleev left some blank spaces in his periodic table. At the time the elements gallium and germanium were not known. He predicted their discovery and estimated their properties.

Early Attempts to Classify Elements

- Dobreiner’s Triads (1827)
  - Classified elements in sets of three having similar properties.
  - Found that the properties of the middle element were approximately an average of the other two elements in the triad.



PERIODS -

Similarities: The number of outer electron shells.

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Se	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds								

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

GROUPS –

Similarities: The number of electrons in the outer shell. Common reactivity, bonding, chemical and physical properties.

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Se	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds								

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

METALIC PROPERTIES

SIMILARITIES: AN ELEMENTS RELATIVE ABILITY TO CONDUCT ENERGY IN THE FORM OF HEAT OR ELECTRICITY.

NON METALS

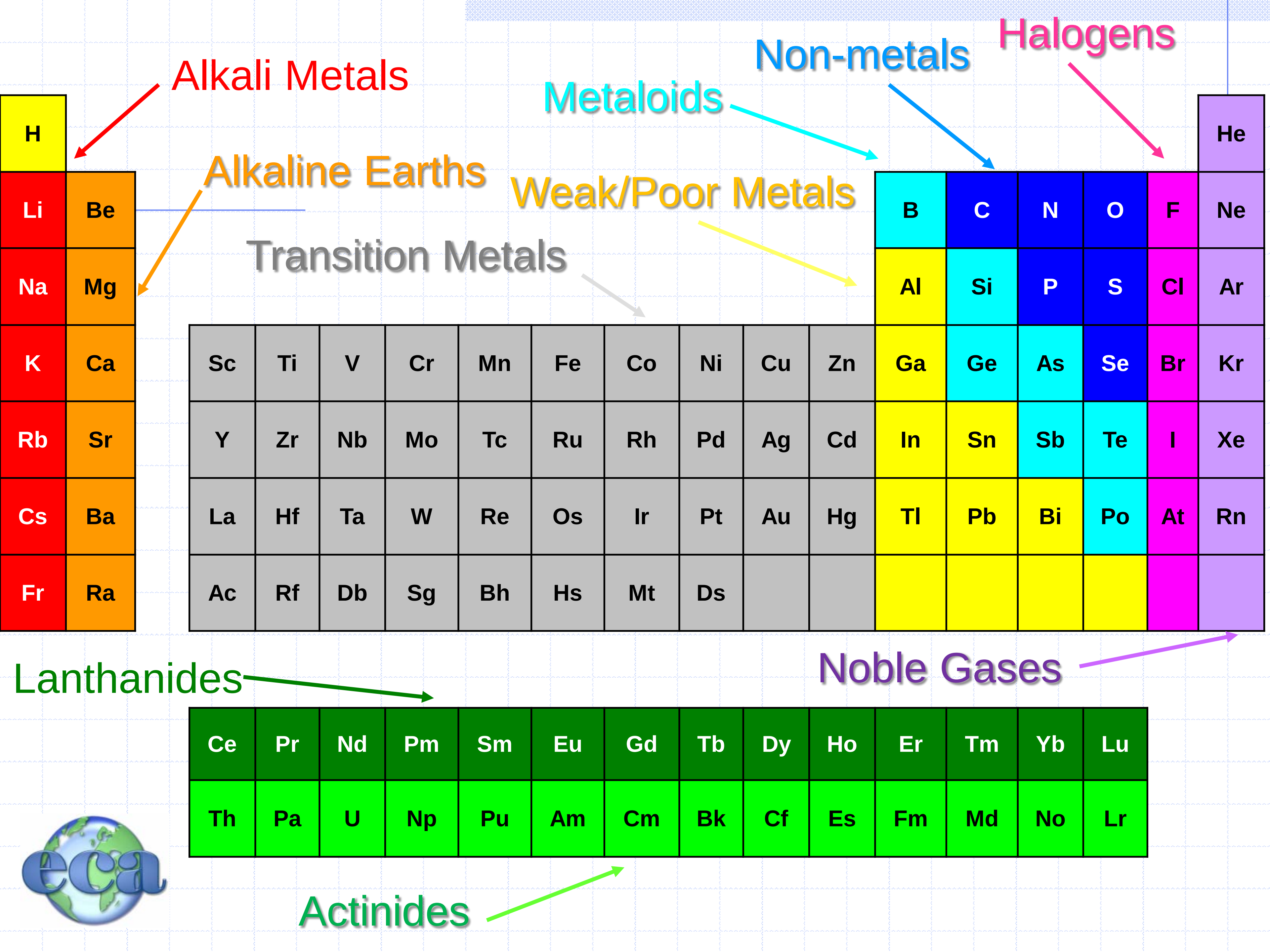
THE "STAIR"

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Se	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds								

METALS

METALOIDS

Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr


Alkali Metals
Alkaline Earths
Metaloids
Non-metals
Halogens
Weak/Poor Metals
Transition Metals
Noble Gases
Lanthanides
Actinides
H He
Li Be B C N O F Ne
Na Mg Al Si P S Cl Ar
K Ca Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr
Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe
Cs Ba La Hf Ta W Re Os Ir Pt Au Hg Tl Pb Bi Po At Rn
Fr Ra Ac Rf Db Sg Bh Hs Mt Ds
Ce Pr Nd Pm Sm Eu Gd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu
Th Pa U Np Pu Am Cm Bk Cf Es Fm Md No Lr

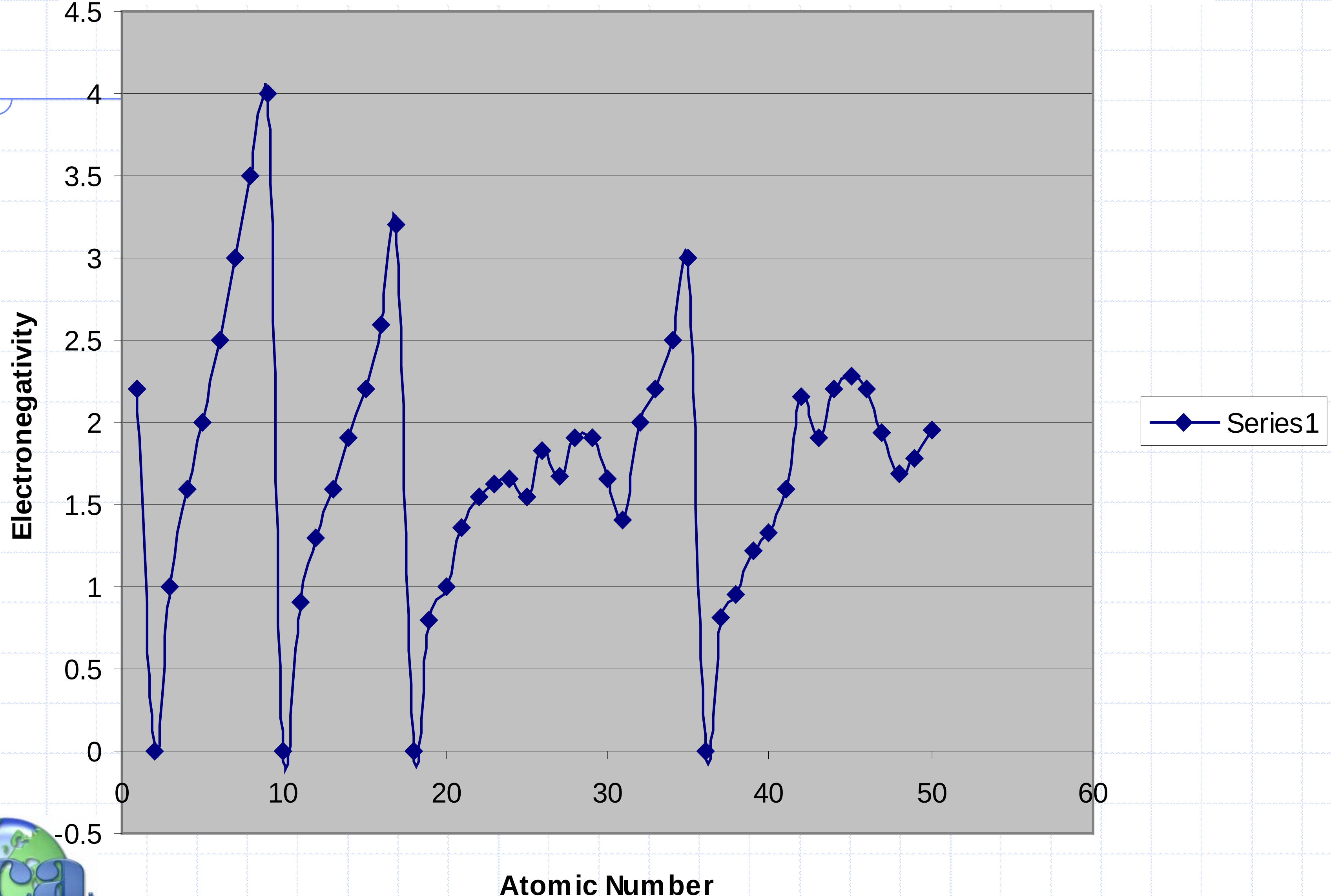
Periodic Law

- When the elements are arranged in order of increasing atomic number, there is a periodic repetition of their physical and chemical properties

Electronegativity

An atoms ability or affinity to gain another electron. Trend (Top right, excluding the noble gasses, F is the most electronegative element)

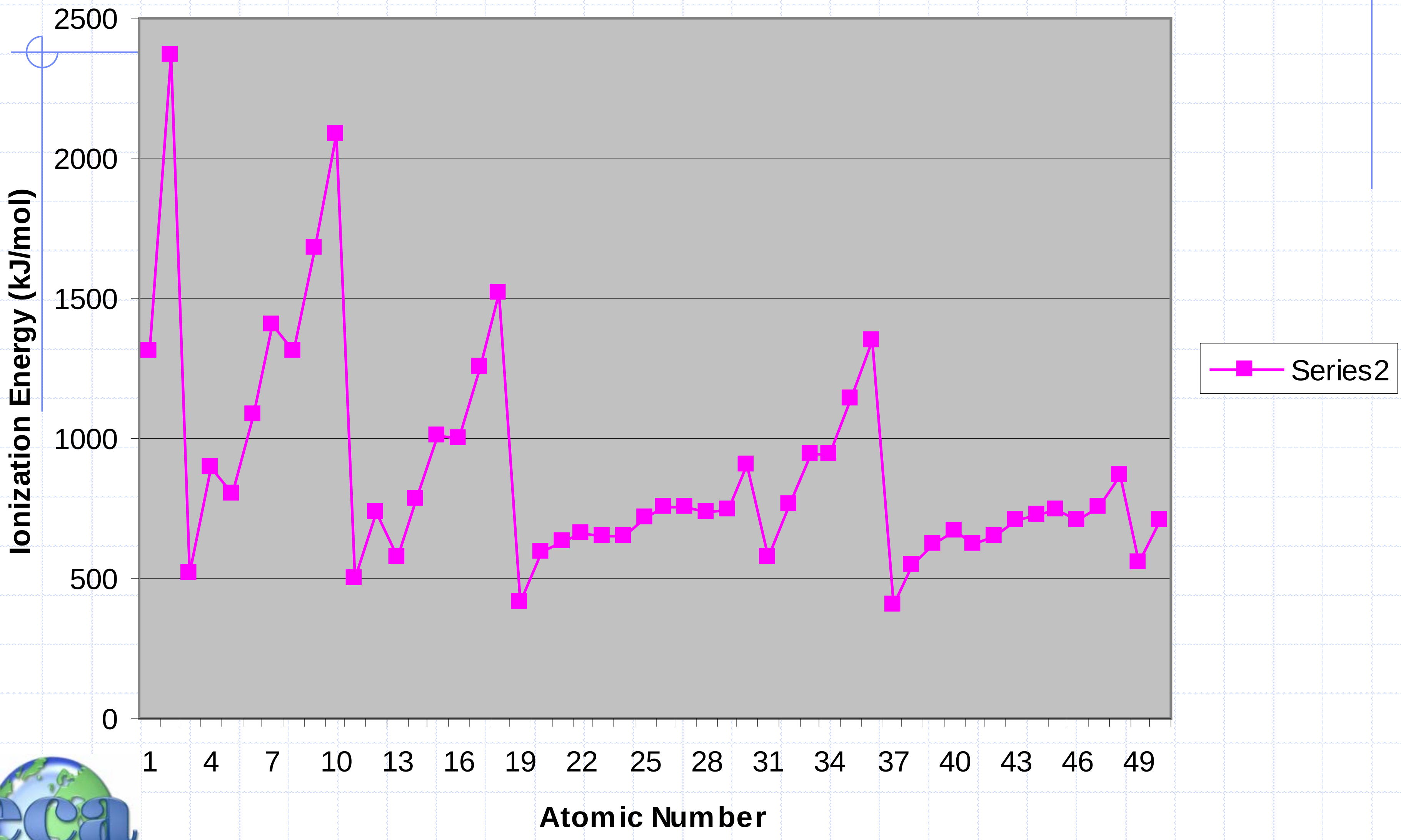
Electronegativity Trend



Ionization Energy

The energy required to lose the outer-most electron from an element. (Top right, He has the greatest ionization energy)

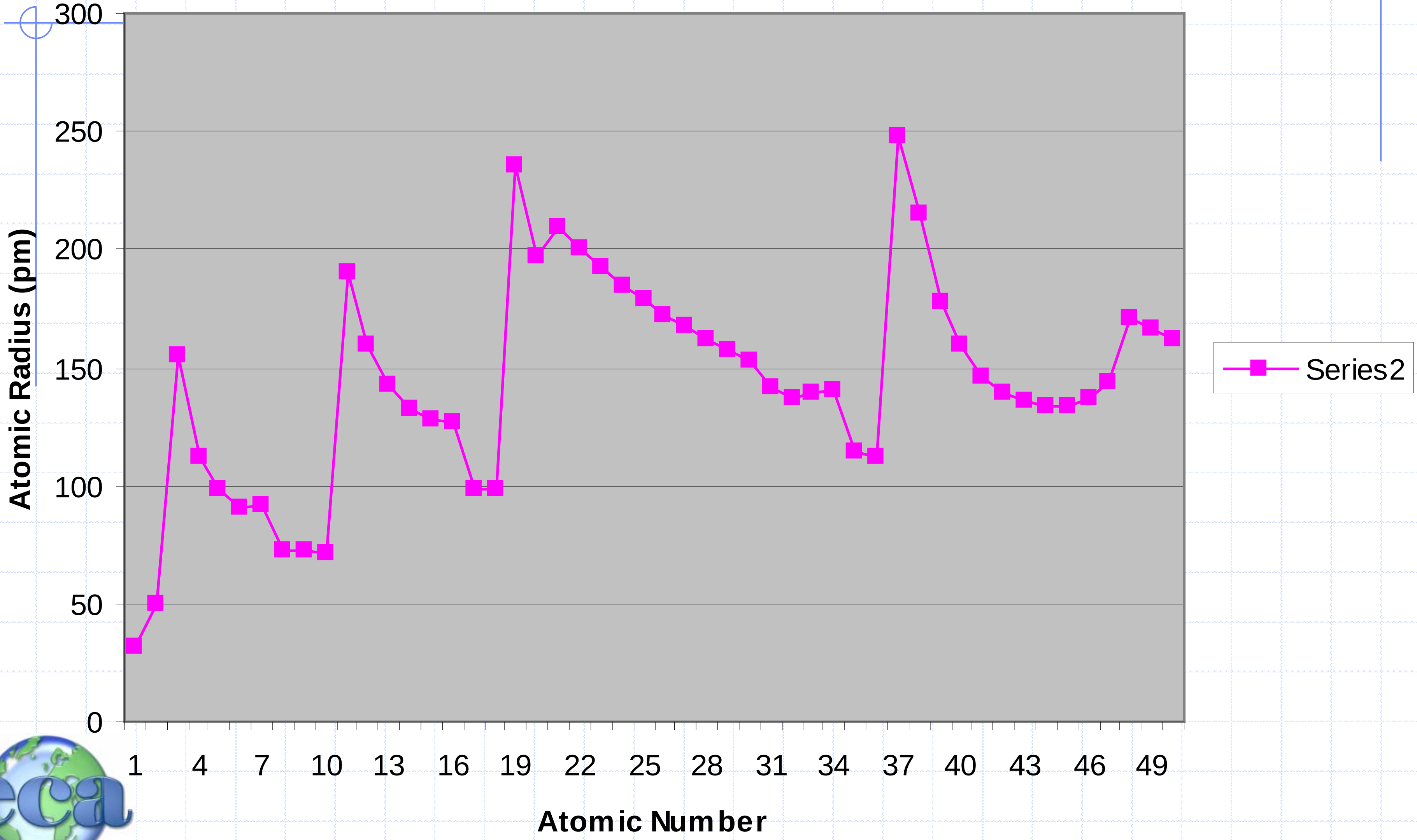
Ionization Energy Trend



Atomic Radius

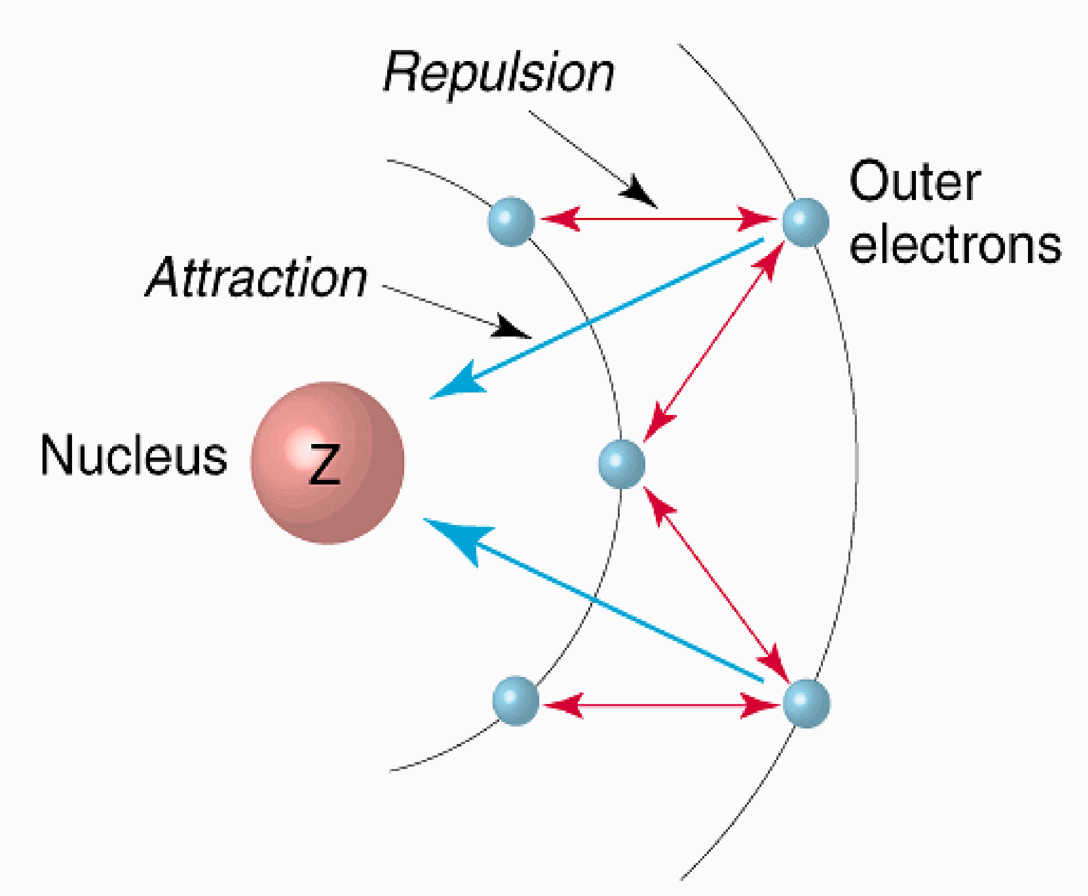
A measure of the distance from the center of the nucleus to the outer-most electron (Bottom Left, Fr has the largest Atomic Radius)

Atomic Radius Trend

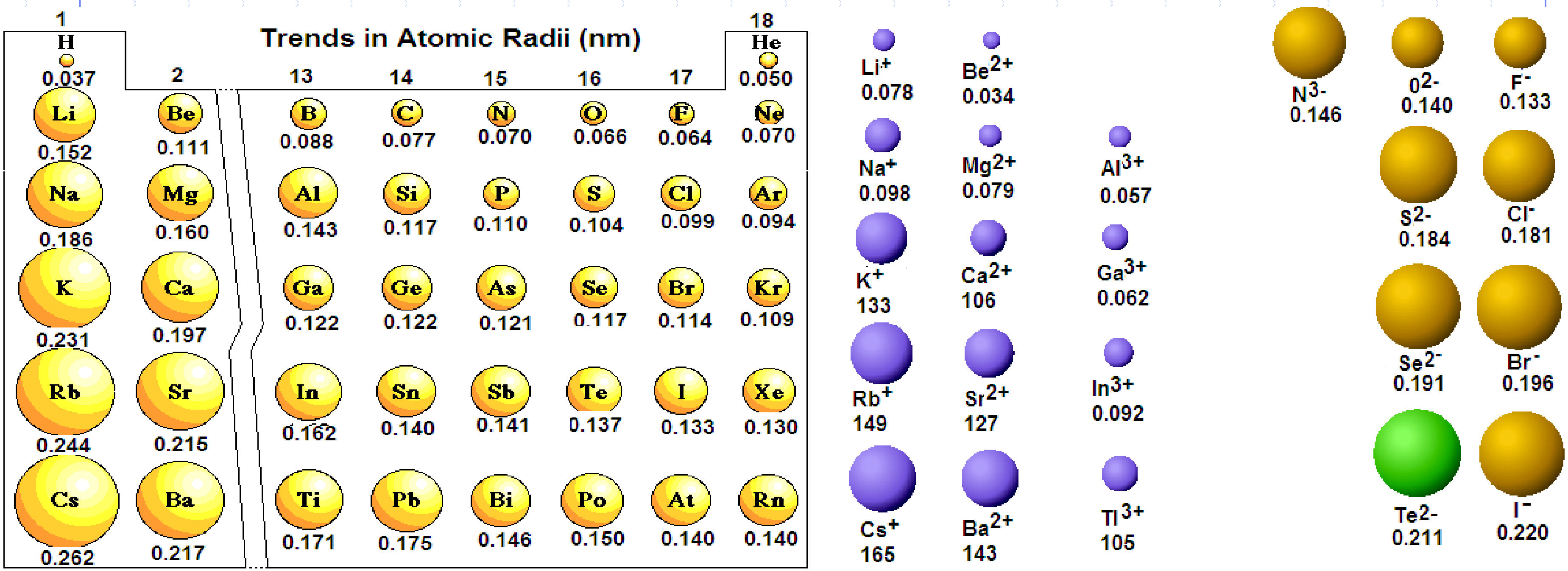


The Electron Shielding Effect

Electrons between the nucleus and the valence electrons repel each other making the atom larger, **affecting the atomic radius**

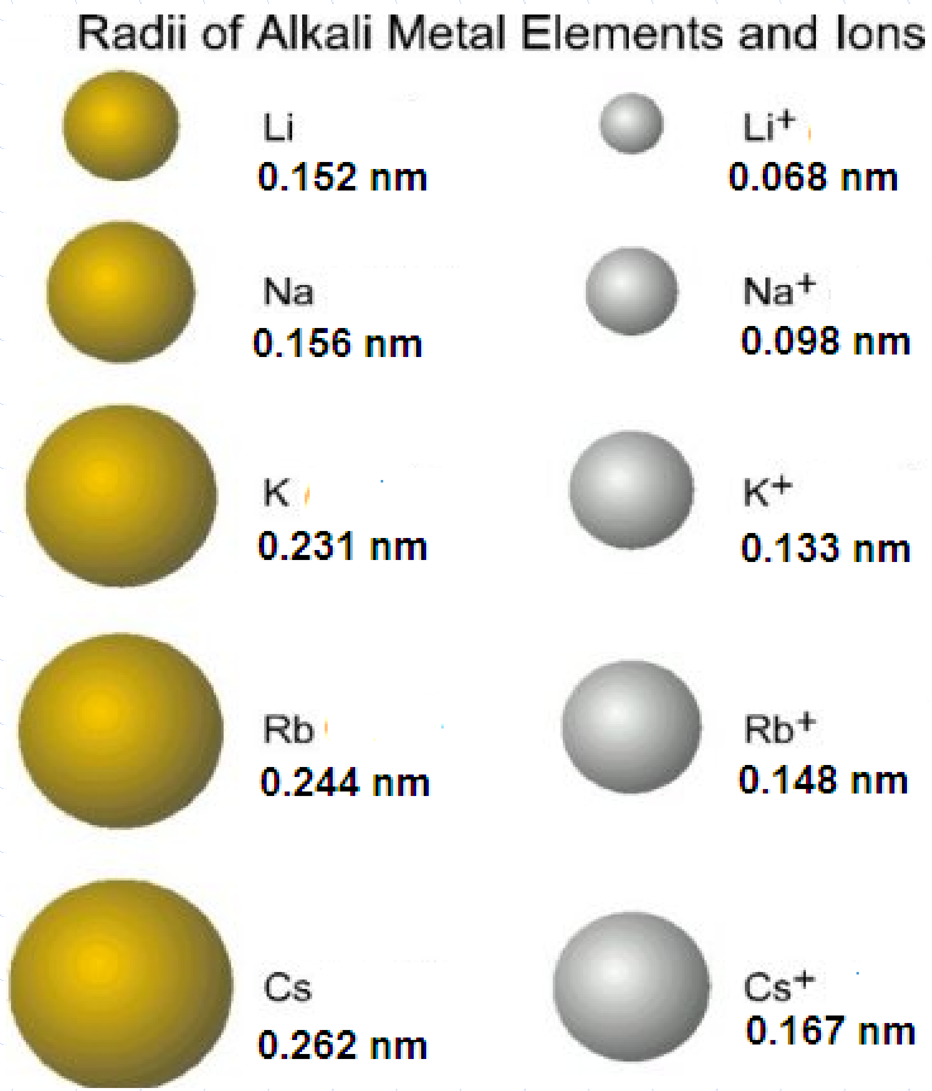


Atomic Radius of Neutral and Charged Species



Ionic Radius for Cations

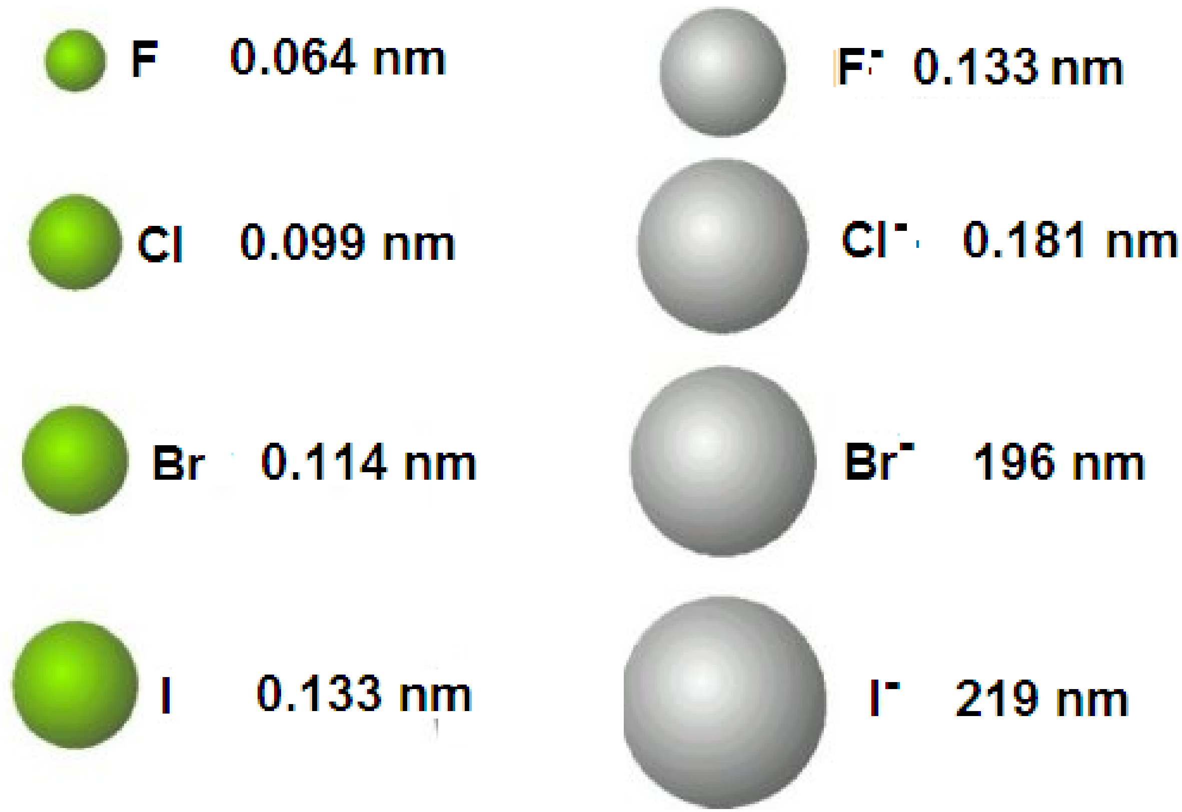
Boosts the **effective nuclear charge!**



Ionic Radii for Anions

Lowers the **effective nuclear charge**

Atomic radii of the halogen atoms and the corresponding halide ion

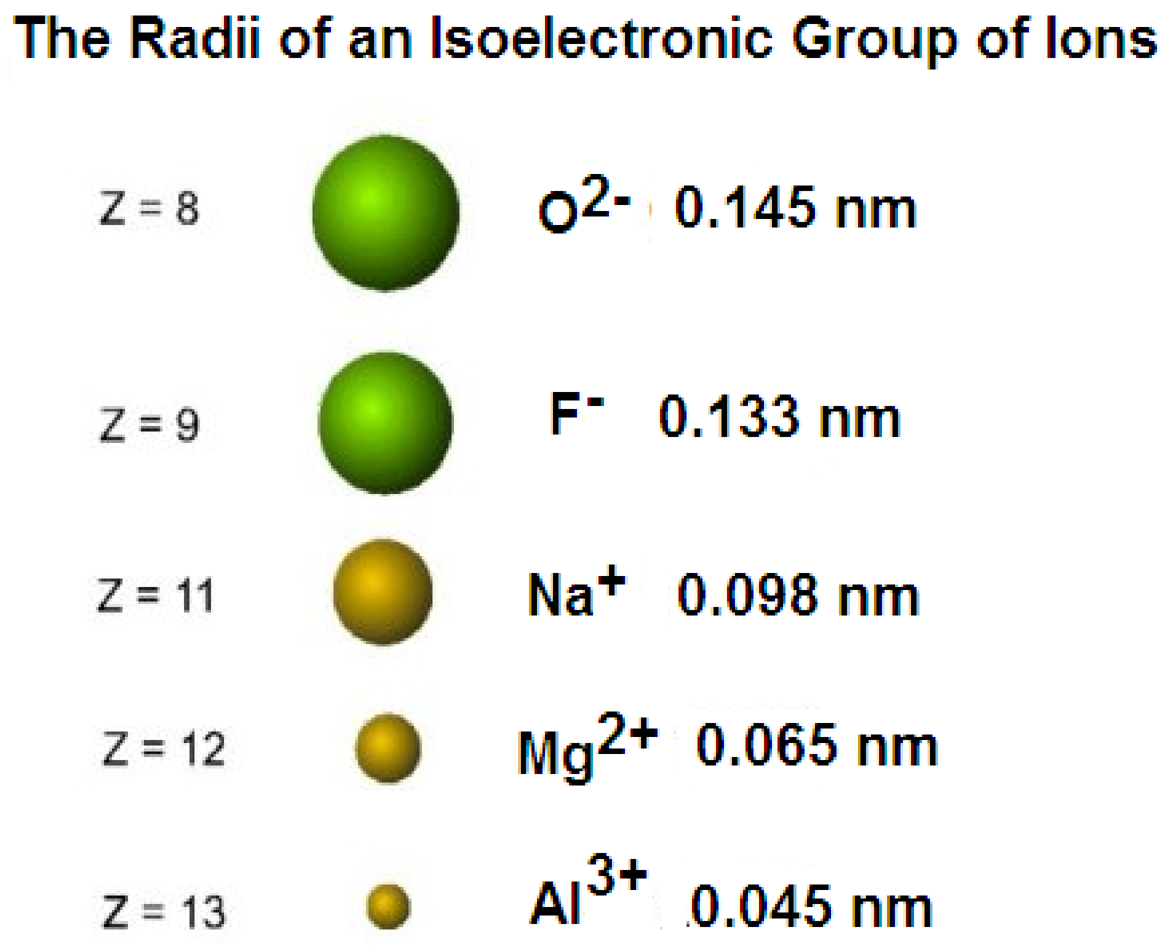


All radii are in nanometers (nm)
1 nm = 10^{-9} m

Ionic Radius for an Isoelectronic Group

<u>Isoelectronic</u> ions have the same number of electrons.

The more negative an ion is the larger it is and vice versa.



Reactivity

An atoms general ability to undergo a chemical reaction. The Alkali Metals are the most electronegative family/group. (Bottom Left, Fr is the most reactive)

Reactivity

- Highly reactive – readily participates in chemical reactions
- Unreactive – does not readily participate in chemical reactions

http://teachertube.com/viewVideo.php?video_id=41344&title=Alkali_Metals___Brainiac

Trends of the Periodic Table

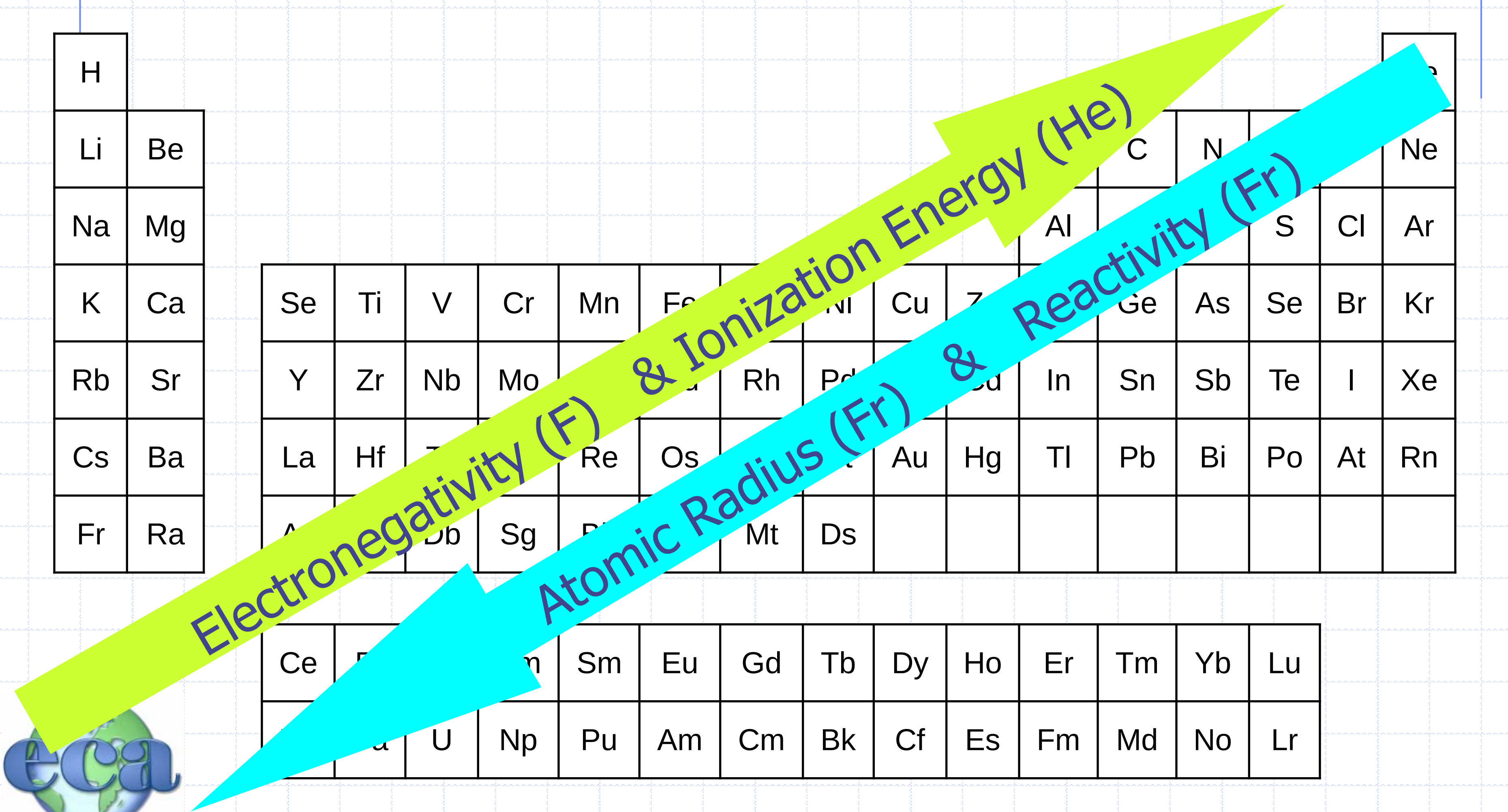
Atomic Radius: A measure of the distance from the center of the nucleus to the outer-most electron

Electronegativity: An atoms ability or affinity to gain another electron.

Ionization Energy: The energy required to lose the outer-most electron from an element.

Reactivity: An atoms general ability to undergo a chemical reaction.

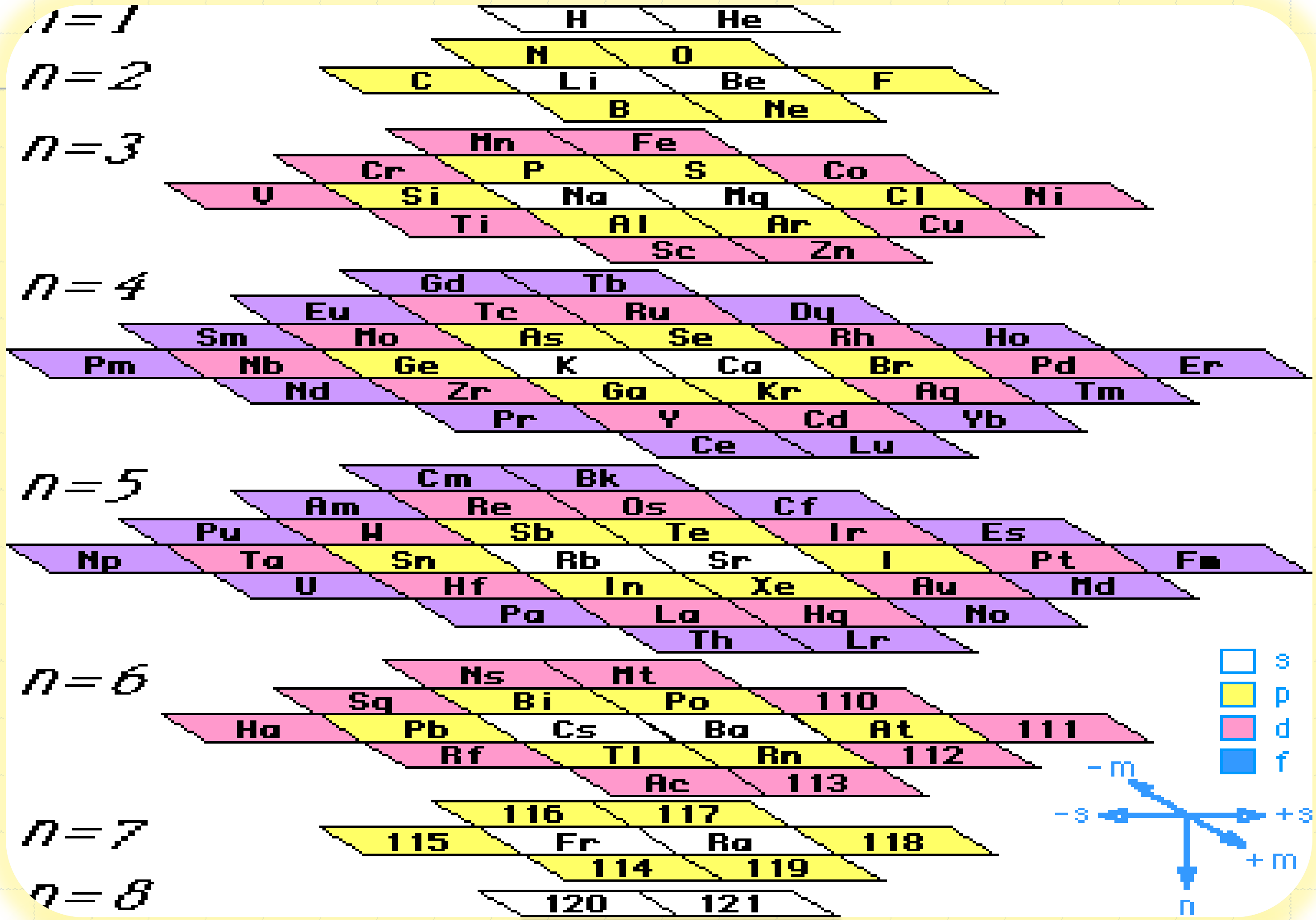
4 MAJOR TRENDS:
TOP RIGHT OR BOTTOM LEFT?



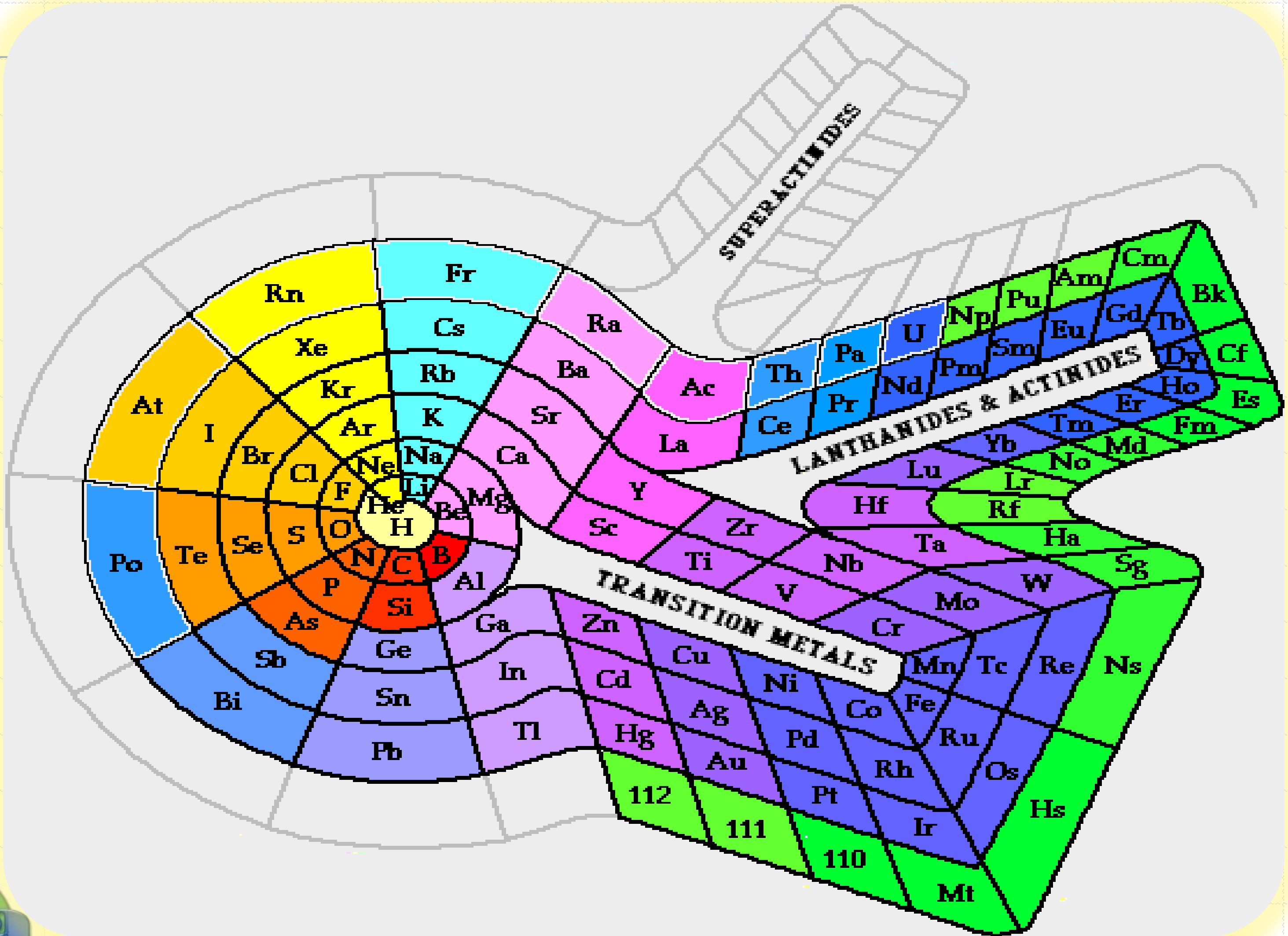
Alternate Periodic Tables

Although we are most familiar with the periodic table that Seaborg proposed more than 60 years ago, several alternate designs have been proposed.

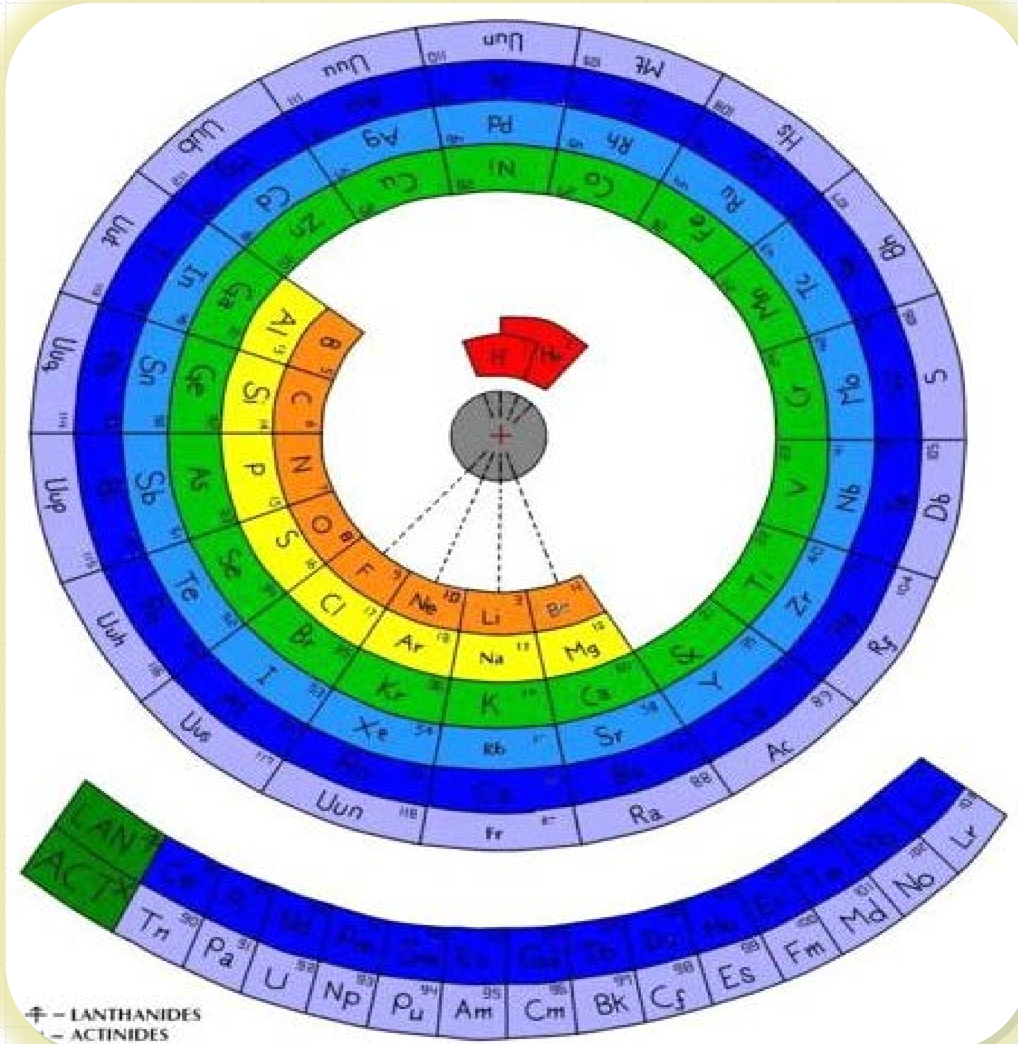
Alternate Periodic Tables



Alternate Periodic Tables II



Alternate Periodic Tables III



Alternate Periodic Tables IV